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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

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數十一年六月三十日一千八百零九英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1893.

日六月四日癸未

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—F. ALAN, 11 & 12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.; GORDON STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GOVIND, 12, Queen St., E.C.; BARTS HENRY, CO., 34, Walbrook, E.C.; SAMUEL DODSON & CO., W. M. WILKS, 161, Gresham Street, E.C.; RICHARD WATSON, 160, Fleet Street.
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BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$3,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF.....\$10,000,000.
PROPRIETORS.....

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—
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MANAGER :
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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING CO., LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS :—

For 3 months 3 per cent, per annum.
" 6 " 4 "
" 12 " 5 "

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 25, 1893.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3% per cent, per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK, to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 5 P.R.C. CENT, per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 15, 1893.

THE BANK OF CHINA; JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....\$21,033,150.

Board of Directors:

W.M. KERWIC, Esq., Chairman.
Adolf von Andre, Esq.; N. D. SASSOON, Esq.;
Egbert Iverson, Esq.; H. D. Stewart, Esq.;
David McLean, Esq.

Hongkong Committee:

The Hon. J. J. KEWICK,
The Hon. C. P. CHATER,
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Branches:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST,

Allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained on application.

CHARTREY INCHIBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 10, 1893.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

LATE

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$1,500,000.
SUBSCRIBED.....\$125,000.

Bankers:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the Rate of 2% per Annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS :—

For 12 Months.....5 %
For 3 Months.....4 "%
For 3 Months.....3 "%

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 4, 1893.

228

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

5% on Fixed Deposits for 12 months.
" 3 " " Current Account daily balances.

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1893.

Banks.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000.

NON-SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Directors:

D. GILLIES, Esq.; H. STOLTERFOOTH, Esq.;

CHARLES KIRK, Esq.;

KWAN HOI CHUEN, Esq.

Chief Manager.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:

LONDON, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI AND

AMOY.

Bankers:

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

PARK'S BANKING CO. AND THE ALLIANCE

CO.

INTEREST for 12 months Fixed 5 %

do 6 do. 4 1/2 %

do 3 do. 3 1/2 %

Current Accounts.....2 1/2 %

Hongkong, May 24, 1893.

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Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & C°

SMITH GLASGOW TOBACCO.

CUT NAVY.

GOLDEN BIRDSEYE.

GLASGOW MIXTURE.

CALUMET MIXTURE.

GOLDEN FLAKE.

WILL'S

"CAPSTAN" NAVY CUT.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June 7, 1893.

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date NO FULLY PAID-UP
SHARES of this Company will be
TRANSFERRED on which the Oals on the
NEW SHARES standing in the same
Name, remain UNPAID.

By Order,

R. LYALL,

Secretary.

Hongkong, April 10, 1893.

Notices to Consignees.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID,
SUZZ, JEDDAH,

SUAKIM, MASSAWAH, HODEDDA,

ADEN, BOMBAY,

COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE S.S. Vindobona having arrived,

Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD., whence delivery may be obtained.

This Vessel has been chartered

From VENICE, ex S.S. Coriolis, transhipped at BOMBAK.

To CALAIS, ex S.S. Colosco, transhipped at BOMBAK.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, June 10, 1893.

Shipping.

Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Co.'s Steamship

H. H. GORDON, will be

despatched for the above

Ports on MONDAY, the 12th Instant, at

Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, June 10, 1893.

1025

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Under Mail Contract with the

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI & KORE.

The Co.'s Steamship

Vindobona, Capt. P. MESSL, will leave

for the above places on

TUESDAY, the 13th Inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1893.

1026

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

The Company's Steamer

Despatch, Capt. G. C. ANDERSON,

will be despatched for the above

Ports on TUESDAY, the 13th Inst., at

10 a.m.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP VICTORIA,

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-

HAMA AND KORE.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

YUEN FAT HONG,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 7, 1893.

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 9466.—June 10, 1893.

Intimations.



CALDBECK MACGREGOR & Co.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, August 18, 1891. 1612

THE MIKE COAL MINING COMPANY.

THE MIKE COAL is a bituminous Coal of dark reddish colour. For Steam purposes, it has been pronounced to be the best and the most economical of all the JAPANESE COALS.

It exports increasing yearly, and the opinions expressed by several of the largest regular consumers are in testimony of the excellent qualities of this Coal.

Attention is called to the following ADVANTAGES to Shipowners and Captains, who Coal their bunkers direct from the Undersigned:

Freshness of the Coal.
Uniformity of quality.

Free from impurities.

Supply and quantity on shortest notice.

Quick despatch.

Cost of wages, etc., etc.

mitsui busan kaisha,

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1892. 1714

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEK, SUEZ,
PORT SAID,

MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,
MARSEILLES, LONDON,
HAVRE AND BORDEAUX;

ALSO

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 14th June, 1893, at noon, the Company's S.S. GOAVENTIN, Commandant Baudel, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPEOLE, and GABRO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Speds will be registered for London, as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 13th June, 1893 (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 31, 1893. 180

U. S. Mail Line.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Port (Nagasaki),

Island Sea, Kobe, Yokohama, Honshu);

SATURDAY, June 17, 1893.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Nagasaki),

Kobe, Inland Sea, Honshu);

TUESDAY, July 4, 1893.

City of New York (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Tokoham & Honolulu);

WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1893.

The U. S. Mail Steamship PERU will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 17th June, at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany, by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

First Class Passengers have full choice of all the principal routes, including GENERAL PACIFIC, SOUTHERN PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, NORTH-EAST PACIFIC, and DENVER and RIO GRANDE RAILWAYS. They can also travel over the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, on payment of \$10 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to YOKOHAMA and other Japanese Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Indian Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 6 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoice to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the Unitd States, should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 30, 1893. 963

For Sale.

FOR SALE

CHINESE SCHOOL-BOOKS:
SAM-TSZ-KING,
TS'INTSZ-MAN,
LITERALLY TRANSLATED AND EXPLAINED
BY

E. J. EITEL

PRICE: 15 CENTS PER COPY.
CHINA MAIL OFFICE,
Hongkong, May 17, 1893. 905

To-day's Advertisements.

CITY HALL

CHINESE SCHOOL-BOOKS:

RETURN AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF THE

LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

Proprietors, F. B. HARDY and SAVILLE SMITH.

Director, SAVILLE SMITH.

NEW NIGHTS ONLY!

NEW COMEDIES AND NOVELTIES.

OPENING NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT,

SATURDAY, 10th June, 1893,

When will be produced for the first time
in the East.

THE PHENOMENAL SUCCESS OF
THE STRAND THEATRE, LONDON,

As played for nearly 1,000 nights,

OUR FLAT.

A New and Original Farce Comedy in
Three Acts, by Mrs Musgrave.

Regarded as a Masterpiece.

(Dramatic Author.) Mr G. STEWART

(Manager of the Stage) Mr HENRY KETT

Theatre.

Clarence Vane (Artist) Mr E. FERGUSON

Mr McCallum (Actor) Mr T. VERNER

Stout (Actor) Mr O. C. BURR

Richard (Actor) Mr D. O. SMITH

Fitzgerald (Actor) Mr W. D. BURNS

Burns (Actor) Mr W. D. DURANT

Tor (Actor) Mr G. SEWELL

Marjorie (Soprano) Miss E. ALDEN

Lucy (Soprano) Miss E. ALDEN

McNamee (Maid) Miss E. ALDEN

McNamee (Sister) Miss E. ALDEN

McNamee (Mother) Miss E. ALDEN

McNamee (Daughter) Miss E. ALDEN

THE CHINA MAIL.

The London Lyric Company occupies the boards at the City Hall to-night with 'Our Flat,' a farcical comedy which had a long sustained success in London. At the conclusion of the comedy songs and dances will be given by Miss Daguerre and Miss Brian, and Mr. Cecil Bent and Mr. D. C. Smith will also entertain the audience. We are asked, by the Manager, to state that special arrangements have been made to keep the atmosphere cool at the Theatre.

We have received from Messrs. Dowdell, Cawill & Co., agents for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, a beautifully and profusely illustrated book entitled '6,000 Miles Through Wonderland,' being a description of the region traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad, by Olin D. Wheeler. Travellers visiting the places here described, will find the book not only an instructive and entertaining guide but an interesting and artistic souvenir of their journeys.

At the Magistracy this morning a boarding house keeper prosecuted two men for committing an assault upon him at Hung Hom on the 4th inst. The accused were defended by Mr. Phillipps, and the case was tried before Captain Hastings. As the result of the Magisterial inquiry, the accused were bound over in a sum of \$5 each to keep the peace for a month, and the complainant was fined \$10, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment, for lying. While on his way to jail, the complainant shamed faintness, and lay down in the Compound, but he recovered sufficiently to walk into the gaol when he heard one of the police officers suggest that he should be dosed with cold water.

Lord Derby has the *World* here, left his nephew, and Lord Stanley, £20,000 a year, lessors among his younger brothers. He has very considerable bequeathed to his successor £100,000 to pay off the heavy succession duties. It is believed that Lady Derby has been left the rest of the personalty, amounting to about £100,000 sterling, as well as the three estates in Kent, Knowle, and Derby House go with the title.

The Exhibition, which has been organized for the coming season, in accordance to the Horizontal Exhibition, which proved so successful last year, is designed on a more modest and extensive scale than any of its predecessors. The triangular plot of ground at Earl's Court has been a centre for exhibitions of all nations, each in their turn; but this year the idea appears to be to set forth a combination of England, France, and America in friendly rivalry. England is to be represented by an exhibition of gardening and forestry, France by the artistic representation of Paris and the Seine, and America by Captain Paul Boyton's water show. In the Exhibition building the galleries and halls devoted to flower shows and pictures will be occupied with a number of objects collected from Woods, Forest, the New Forest, the Forest of Dean, and South Kensington Museum, which will collectively illustrate, not only the national advantages of the science of Forestry, and the practical uses of various woods, but also many remarkable curiosities of woodcraft.

The recent walking match from Paris to Eiffel was sufficiently original to have notice drawn to it, written in the Paris correspondent of St. James' Gazette. Each of the walkers, Oberthur and Cauchois, carried upon his shoulders a sack so well filled that it weighed 100 kilograms, more than 200 English pounds. The distance between Paris and Reims is 172 kilometers—about 108 miles. The two men got over the ground in eight days, and one was only a little behind the other when the match was concluded. They are both workmen of Reims; but the older, who was beaten apparently because in the early part of the contest he did not take advantage of his ability to do with less sleep than the other, is a weaver, and therefore it could not have been his occupation that developed his muscles. Strange to say it was not the fatigue of the shoulder that tired them most, but the swelling and soreness of the feet. It will be allowed, even in athletic England, that a walk thirteen miles a day for eight consecutive days, with a weight of over 200 lbs. upon the shoulders is a rather severe trial of human strength and endurance. The French are certainly showing what they do in the way of athletic performances, and the results have astonished a good many people lately.—Paris Correspondent to St. James' Gazette.

CHINESE LABOUR FOR BRAZIL.

THE PROSPECTS FOR HONGKONG.
The approaching departure of the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart for London and the presence in Hongkong at the present moment of three agents from Brazil, in connection with the proposed immigration into Brazil of coolies from China, are sufficient justification for laying before our readers some information on the subject. In the first instance, while the transfer of a portion of the surplus labour from China to Brazil is of the utmost importance to those countries, at first sight it is not apparent why Hongkong should feel any interest in the matter. We know that China teems with able-bodied labourers who barely manage to eke out a livelihood, and in a general way, we know that Brazil is one of the finest countries in the world, practically going to waste for want of labour. Possessing a soil capable of producing rich crops and blessed with a mineral wealth which will have a great influence in the world's markets once it is exploited, its industrial progress is completely hampered by the absence of an indigenous labouring population. For a solution of this problem, capitalists investing money in Brazil are turning their eyes towards China and Japan. Hitherto emigrants have been obtained from Italy, Portugal, Spain, and the South of France, with a few Britishers and Germans; but the climate, while excellent in some parts, is, on the whole, too exacting for European labourers.

The London Lyric Company occupies the boards at the City Hall to-night with 'Our Flat,' a farcical comedy which had a long sustained success in London. At the conclusion of the comedy songs and dances will be given by Miss Daguerre and Miss Brian, and Mr. Cecil Bent and Mr. D. C. Smith will also entertain the audience. We are asked, by the Manager, to state that special arrangements have been made to keep the atmosphere cool at the Theatre.

Italians, who formed the bulk of the immigrants, did well enough for a time, and the negro slaves also helped to prevent the question of labour from becoming a pressing one. But since the slave emancipation and the negro population has steadily decreased and the Italian and other European immigrants have shown a tendency to desert the soil and agricultural pursuits, and have crowded into the towns. In these circumstances, an effort is being made to attract Asiatic labour.

It would appear that it is chiefly China that is looked upon as the recruiting ground for the vast labour army that is required. The persuasiveness with which the Chinaman's competition is viewed in Australia and the United States of America does not exist in Brazil. A weekly journal published in London in the interests of the South American States says: 'The advanced sons of the Celestial Empire adapt themselves to circumstances in a manner that oftentimes renders their co-operation extremely useful, though there are occasions when the keenness of their competition renders them undesirable participants in certain trades and industries.' But these same characteristics which have drawn upon the Chinese the opposition of the whole body of working people in the United States would stand them in admirable stead in Brazil, where no one would complain of their low wages and economical habits.

Another advantage of Chinese labour is the way in which the coolies rapidly become acclimated to the most deleterious surroundings, so much so that they exist in districts that would be positively fatal to Europeans. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the cane-sugar and coffee planters of Brazil should have warmly welcomed the new law which has been passed to facilitate the immigration of labourers from China and Japan, and that strenuous efforts should at the moment be made to induce the coolies from the East to temporarily settle down in that country. In Article I of the Immigration Laws passed in June, 1890, it was provided that 'the entry into the ports of the Republic is entirely free for such persons as are valid and apt for work, and who are not liable to criminal action in their native country, excepting natives of Asia and Africa, who only can be admitted through special authority of the National Congress, and in accordance with the special conditions which may be decreed by the same.' In October, 1892, a decree was made—the new law referred to above—permitting free entry of immigrants of Chinese and Japanese nationality into Brazil, provided they are fit for industrial labour, and authorizing the appointment of diplomatic and consular agents in China and Japan so as to promote and entertain good and friendly relations, but specially charged to watch in an efficient manner over the immigration which may come from these countries, and to prevent abuses.

After the passing of this law no time was lost in Brazil in order to secure labourers. Several months ago, Mr. Bonavides arrived in Hongkong representing the Campanhia Metropolitana, and set to work to find out what chances there were of engaging large numbers of coolies and how the new movement was regarded by the Chinese authorities. The Campanhia Metropolitana has been in existence for several years as an industrial concern, but in consequence of the restriction of capital rendering it impossible to develop new industrial enterprises the Directors last year acquired the whole of the contracts for the introduction of foreign immigrants, and in seven months introduced 116,600 European immigrants into Brazil. The company appears to be reputable. Besides Mr. Bonavides, there are other two emigration agents presently located in Hongkong. One is Mr. J. P. Lawson, who represents a syndicate of planters, styled the Association Promotora de Imigracao Asiatica and established with a capital of \$500,000 gold. The latest arrival is Mr. Charles A. Carvalho, who also represents a large syndicate of planters. According to the representations of these agents it would appear that upwards of 180,000 coolies could be taken over at once, and, once established, it is likely that quite as large a number will be required in Brazil for several years, the States for which they are wanted most immediately being São Paulo, Rio Janeiro, and Minas Gerais. Negotiations have been opened up with the Chinese officials, but, so far, nothing has been accomplished in the way of engaging men, and nothing is likely to be done until the arrival at Pekin of Barão Ladário and Dr. Valente (late Brazilian minister in Vienna), who are going as a mission to the Chinese Court. It may be assumed that nothing will be done for several months. The cast-iron conservatism which binds the Taung-li Yamen will prevent that body from doing anything hastily, and after the treatment the Chinese have received in other foreign countries and more especially after the experience of wholesale emigration to Port it will require all the persuasiveness of which the Brazilian mission is capable to induce the Chinese Authorities to withdraw the embargo preventing coolies from leaving China for Brazil or any of the other South American countries.

With the exercise of a reasonable amount of caution, no one would condemn the Chinese Government. The interests of their national must be safeguarded before they are allowed to emigrate. Satisfactory

guarantees must be forthcoming that the immigration will not develop into a slave trade. Consequent on the transportation of such large bodies of men from one country to another it is almost inevitable that abuses will arise. The Brazilian agents must deal through Chinese firms, which means that there will be a certain amount of 'squeezing'; the fare and conditions on board ship on a voyage of 50 days will be susceptible of manipulation; the conditions under which the coolies will live and labour when once upon Brazilian soil, and the terms of their engagement, by the agents in the first instance (or their Chinese middlemen) and by the planters in Brazil on the other hand, may be used as to render the immigration a curse instead of a blessing. In addition to these points there is just a danger of pushing this immigration scheme too fast. 'Carried out upon moderate lines,' says the journal from which we have already quoted, 'there can be no doubt that the system would have beneficial results for Brazilian industry.' That is the view of the capitalists, and it may be presumed the Brazilian Government will adopt precautionary measures to prevent overcrowding of the labour market, a state of affairs which would be equally disastrous with the want of labour to industrial enterprise.

For the prevention of the possible evils we have pointed out and of any others that may be discovered should the immigration be proceeded with, it is the Chinese Government that will have to treat with the Brazilian Government; but as the traffic is likely to take place through Hongkong—as is desired by the agents—and as the transportation will, in all likelihood, be carried out by British steamers, chartered from British firms in this Colony, it is incumbent on the Colonial Government, while refraining from placing unduly repressive regulations in the way, to see that the trade is at least above suspicion and is not likely to bring about a repetition of the worst features of the coolie trade in Peru. The local ordinances provide sufficiently for the proper regulation of the coolie traffic within the Colony and on board ships leaving this port. At the same time, the fact that the traffic will be practically managed from this Colony, under the eye, as it were, of British officials, will induce the Chinese authorities to look upon this Colony as acting in the position of a guarantor that the treatment of the Chinese in Brazil will be satisfactory.

It may be presumed that Governor Sir William Robinson recognises this peculiar position in which the Colony will be placed in relation to the emigration traffic, and also the immense benefit the creation of the traffic will have upon the Colony, when he resolved to send the Registrar General and Protector of Chinese to London to confer with the Colonial Office on the subject, and, if need be, to proceed to Brazil and make some investigations on the spot. At the same time, the fact that the traffic will be practically managed from this Colony, under the eye, as it were, of British officials, will induce the Chinese authorities to look upon this Colony as acting in the position of a guarantor that the treatment of the Chinese in Brazil will be satisfactory.

That the speculative element in the proposed 'show' is the very feature which checks wliether from going in for the enterprise straight away. That previous experience in other walks may explain this natural reluctance. That it ought to be born in mind that nothing of this kind has yet been held in this part of the world, and the poverty will do much to make it a success.

That an immediate financial success is one thing, and the success of the Exposition as a powerful influence upon the great Empires of the East is another.

That a small immediate loss may mean a great gain in the long run.

That a public meeting in the recognised mode of getting at the feeling of residents, but much will depend upon the attitude of the Government in a manner like an Exposition.

That in the Australian Colonies the scheme would be practically taken up and managed by the Government as a public work.

That the danger is, assuming that a measure of success may be reasonably calculated upon, too much time will be wasted in talk and inaction.

That the Colonial Surgeon (Dr. Ayres) is to be congratulated upon the recognition of his long services by the honour of a C. M. G.

That this honour consciously does not represent much, but in this case it means faithful service covering a long period of years, and official approval of a long career of official work.

That as the Colonial Surgeon has invariably been honest and outspoken in his opinions on public questions, the distinction is all the more valuable.

That the Praia Exposition is a question upon which the real motives of self-interest and disinterestedness cannot easily be applied.

That residents who have no interest in the expansion or continuation of the Republic (if such residents exist) need not entertain or express any opinion on the subject.

That many difficulties stand in the way of expansion, but perhaps more serious difficulties bar the progress of the work, unless the Government advance the money for its completion.

That the question of contract is a matter between the contracting parties.

That the Government and the Marine Labourers, but that the availability of reclaiming land when it is manifestly not required, is a serious consideration for all thinking men in Hongkong.

That the Government have decided to take

fully on the reclamation already commenced, that it is not unnatural to consider the time yet to be wasted may be fatal to the interests of these more immediately concerned.

That the repairs now going on at Douglas' wharf imply that the reclamation there is not going off for some time to come.

That Mr. R. K. Leigh has come forward with suggestions about the new Doge Ordnance, and most people will admit he has knowledge of the subject.

That he objects, and so do most people whom I have met, to the \$5 permit for landing a dog in the Colony.

That a definition of 'relanding' would appear to be most desirable.

That if I am passing through Hongkong, and desire to give a favourite dog a run on shore, must I pay \$5 for the pleasure of landing my dog for a few hours?

That the license seems to me to be sufficient.

Check, without the almost useless provision of landing without a permit.

That in the Regulations to be framed by the Governor in Council, an effective check might be put upon unprincipled men who bring European dogs into the Colony knowing them to be descended from a mad stock.

That a case of this kind was said to have occurred in the Straits, and the most fatal consequences followed.

To DANKEN GRAY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less effects more than any other. The color produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quince Liver Pills, without Mercury, are a potent remedy; remove all Liver and Stomach Complaints. Billingsgate, London, Spice Market, Shoeburyness, Finsbury, Hartshorn, Indigestion, Constipation. Made only in London. Sold every-

where.

DR. CLARKE'S ARTILLERY TEAM.

London, May 22.—The members of the

London Horse Artillery team, who have been the recipients of many favours since their arrival in London, declare that they

are being killed with kindness.

SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

London, May 22.—An extraordinary

scene has taken place in the French Cham-

ber of Deputies. M. Baudry-Dasson, a

member of the Intercession

Committee, whereupon M. Baudry-Dasson

left upon the tribune stairs and seized

M. Dupuy by the collar. The tunic rushed

to the assistance of the Premier and re-

leased him from the grasp of the irate

Dupe.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

London, May 22.—M. Goblet, in an elec-

toral speech at Bordeaux, complained that

nothing tangible had resulted from the

negotiations.

FEAGRANT WATERS' MURMUR.

That the result of the Retrenchment Commission will be exceedingly small before it can possibly disappoint the hopes of the community.

That, in other words, the public expect nothing, and they will not be disappointed.

That if the Home authorities had taken up this subject hasty, and realised the complaints of this and other Colonies, which they would have appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the whole question of service and the work done in the Crown Colonies all round.

That the Commission as constituted may result in the recommendation to do away with one or two junior clerks, but nothing more.

That the unofficial members of the Commission may make an effort to effect reforms, but the efforts will be unsuccessful, and unsupported by the official element.

That the proposed Industrial Exhibition is entering upon the discursive stage.

That the Governor is credited with having a warm side towards the Exposition; but the question of ways and means will not doubt have to be fully considered.

That it is nearly certain the last estimate for Crown rents will be exceeded by say twenty thousand dollars, being moneys which were diverted from the Colonial Treasury by the late acute Treasury Accountant, this sum might be devoted to the promotion of an Exhibition here in Hongkong.

That although it is perhaps not dignified for a British Dependency (or its Government) to go in for what is vulgarly termed the 'show business,' still there is much common-sense in the idea that an Exposition with a distinctive educational tendency might be made to pay by the addition of sites and what may be set down as ephemeral attractions.

That I have a notion if the interior of the Chinese Empire is to be profoundly moved by this proposed Exposition, Shanghai and the Coast Ports should be asked to bear a share of the responsibility, as they will certainly reap whatever benefits may result from its success.

That the speculative element in the proposed 'show' is the very feature which checks wliether from going in for the enterprise straight away.

That previous experience in other walks may explain this natural reluctance. That it ought to be born in mind that nothing of this kind has yet been held in this part of the world, and the poverty will do much to make it a success.

That the Chinese authorities to look upon this Colony as acting in the position of a guarantor that the treatment of the Chinese in Brazil will be satisfactory.

That this honour consciously does not represent much, but in this case it means faithful service covering a long period of years, and official approval of a long career of official work.

That the Colonial Surgeon (Dr. Ayres) is to be congratulated upon the recognition of his long services by the honour of a C. M. G.

That this honour consciously does not represent much, but in this case it means faithful service covering a long period of years, and official approval of a long career of official work.

That the Presbytery is a question upon which the real motives of self-interest and disinterestedness cannot easily be applied.

That residents who have no interest in the expansion or continuation of the Republic (if such residents exist) need not entertain or express any opinion on the subject.

That many difficulties stand in the way of expansion, but perhaps more serious difficulties bar the progress of the work, unless the Government advance the money for its completion.

That the question of contract is a matter between the contracting parties.

WHEN TO MARRY.

Some statistics gathered by a German investigator may relieve the anxiety felt by many that the human race is destined to die out from the increasing reluctance of men and women to marry, or at least to postpone that event until a later period in life than was formerly the custom. For ten years this investigator made it a practice, whenever the doctor of a child was registered, to inquire the age of the parents at the time the child was born, and to note whether the cause of death was hereditary or due to some disease communicated after birth. In this way about thirty thousand cases were recorded, and the conclusions drawn, which seem to be sustained by the facts, are of highly interesting character.

The figures prove, at least for the neighborhood in which the investigation was made, that children born of mothers under twenty years of age are much more subject to disease and die in double the proportion from consumption and treble the proportion from atrophy of children born of mothers over the age of twenty. Where the father was under twenty-five years the result as to the health of the child seems to have been about the same as where the mother was under twenty.

For parents between twenty and forty the father was between thirty and forty years of age and the mother between thirty and thirty-five years. With the facts before him, the German investigator constructed the following table showing the percentage of deaths from hereditary causes among children born to parents of different ages:

Age of Fathers	Age of Mothers	Deaths among Children.	Per cent of Deaths among
20 to 40	30 to 35	12.02	
20 to 30	30 to 35	12.30	
Over 40	Over 35	12.68	
80 to 40	20 to 35	13.24	
30 to 40	Over 35	13.24	
40 to 50	30 to 35	13.52	
20 to 30	Over 35	13.52	
Over 50	30 to 35	13.60	
40 to 50	30 to 35	13.60	
20 to 30	Over 35	13.60	
Over 50	20 to 30	13.89	
20 to 30	Under 20	21.21	
Over 50	20 to 30	21.21	
20 to 30	Under 20	21.71	
Over 50	Under 20	27.88	

The three conclusions the investigator draws from these figures were: First, that men should not marry before they are twenty-five years of age if they wish to have healthful children; second, among the ages of thirty and thirty-five—on this is applied with still greater emphasis to women under thirty years of age—eighty per cent of the men married before the age of fifty, while only 20 per cent of the men who have passed the age of fifty, third, that it is not wise for women over thirty-five years of age to marry men under thirty years. The whole force of these statistics and conclusions is against early marriage.

Philadelphia Press.

A CURIOSITY LESSON IN ARITHMETICAL PROGRESSION.

Edward Everett Hale assumed a heavy load of responsibility when he formed the idea of a CURIOSITY LESSON.

It is logically simple. Two persons get together and prepare a letter setting forth the object for which money is required and each sends out to personal acquaintances or others ten copies of it. Each recipient is supposed to contribute 10 cents and send out ten more copies of the letter with a pathetic adjuration that "any break in the chain will result in serious loss" to the worthy object explained.

The theory is that "10 cents won't break anybody," which is true; but that the trustees might break down under the labor of accounting for the money if everything went amissly is evident from this simple computation:

Total first series yields.....	\$1.
The second series yields.....	10.
The third series yields.....	100.
The fourth series yields.....	1,000.
The fifth series yields.....	10,000.
The sixth series yields.....	100,000.
The seventh series yields.....	1,000,000.
The eighth series yields.....	10,000,000.
The ninth series yields.....	100,000,000.
The tenth series yields.....	1,000,000,000.

Total of ten series..... \$1,111,111,111.

So, if there were no breaks in the chain, a ten times one plan which reached only the tenth series ought theoretically to yield, over a thousand million dollars. Practically there are difficulties in the way, a minor one being that there are not inhabitable places on the earth to receive and store the letters, and that postal communication with Mars and other superterrestrial abiding-places is slow and irregular.

Other interesting results might be figured out from these data.

The chain would, of good quality from the sender's private stock, weigh about 10,000 tons.

To the unprejudiced it will occur that the "breaks in the chain" vindicate the benevolent conservatism which prevails in the ordering of the universe, wherein nothing ever happens exactly as it is planned.—N.Y. *Times*.

THE MECHANISM OF MAN.

A man, who had a working pump called his heart, a working valve called his lungs, a working vat called his stomach, a working condenser called his brain, and a working evaporator called his skin, all of which must be at work whether he will or not. The heart is expending its body day by day, 122 foot-tons of work. He will go on lifting to many millions of pounds of flesh and bone the meat with no assistance, the time will come when the last stroke will be finished and he will die, or he may be carried off in earlier life by disease, which, however slight in its early stages, works like a ferment. The symptoms may be scarcely noticeable—a little headache, slight headaches or backache—but the cause is always at work. The heart, which has chosen young men, full of life and hope, to pump into them, has chosen old men, too small to be weighed, judged by the evidence of the sense if it is too insignificant to be thought of, but it extends indefinitely. It may be months, it may be years, but if the first symptoms are neglected the deadly disorder will do its fatal work; the stoppage of the heart, the eyes become dim, the checks pale, slowness develops and eventually the joyous heart is but a shell, a sad, despondent shrunken form, and life ends the dreadful scene. With such facts staring us daily in the face how careful ought we to be that the first warning voice of nature should be heeded, and how wise to act for those tired aching feelings, never to be satisfied, until the body is in that great regenerator of vital strength Clements Tonic, which positively restores pristine health to every organ of the body, as instanced in the following case:—"In justice to the value of Clements Tonic I wish to add my testimony to its effects. My Father had for several years been afflicted with rheumatism, and his health completely prostrated, for which he tried numerous remedies to no purpose. At length a friend sent her a bottle of Clements Tonic, and a few doses gave such relief that she will hear of no other remedy; and other persons in my household, who have been similarly afflicted, have the same result in their properties. W. E. Marbury, M.D., Boston, Mass., says: 'My Mother was cured before me at Missis. Miller in the North Hallsworth of Victoria, this 2nd day of October, 1868. John Conway, Jr.'

LETTING THE SUN SOAK IN.

"I can just sit here to let the sun soak in to me a bit."

It was about two o'clock in the afternoon in London. For two weeks or more the weather had been rainy and cold. Not a glimpse of the sun by day, or of a star by night. Just dulness, dampness, and chilliness everywhere. People were as hungry as hungry dogs. It was a time for suicide and rheumatism, and there was plenty of both.

Yet Heaven pitied us at length, and at noon of the fifteenth day the clouds were swept away like dust by a new broom, and the sun came out and shone bright. How all blessed! Even the birdsong was louder, and the conclusions drawn, which seem to be sustained by the facts, are of highly interesting character.

The figures prove, at least for the neighborhood in which the investigation was made, that children born of mothers under twenty years of age are much more subject to disease and die in double the proportion from consumption and treble the proportion from atrophy of children born of mothers over the age of twenty. Where the father was under twenty-five years the result as to the health of the child seems to have been about the same as where the mother was under twenty.

Now, if you will be good enough to read what follows, you will find what I think the clock was like in the beginning. We will let our friends from Leeds have the floor for these minutes. He says—

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